



**Marine Corps Activity Guam
Public Works Department**

June 6, 2019



**FINAL J-001B DATA RECOVERY WORK PLAN AMENDMENT TO MITIGATE
ADVERSE EFFECTS ON A NEWLY DISCOVERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN THE
J-001B AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

The Navy will be utilizing the Final Data Recovery Work Plan previously employed as part of general mitigation measures in accordance with Stipulation VI.A of the 2011 Programmatic Agreement (PA) for pre-construction data recovery at J-001B (RC 2014-0625), dated July 2016. We are providing you with specific details regarding the amended planned methods for data recovery on the new site below:

- Shovel test pit excavations
- Excavation of backhoe trenches
- Excavation of controlled 1m x 1m test units
- If warranted based on the results of previous efforts, the excavation of a 2m x 2m block

This work plan amendment or addendum covers not only the extensions being discovered to the site boundary for site 66-08-2303, but also for the new site near Grid W22 that has a fire feature. All were discovered in rapid succession.

Data recovery will be completed by a crew of archaeologists during the course of one month of work days (Monday – Friday). For planning purposes, mechanical stripping in transects laid out by the archaeological contractor will be used to determine some of the extent of sub-surface features and the site. A flat-bladed backhoe will be used to incrementally strip off the soil within these transects. Soil will be removed in approximately 15 cm (6 inch) lifts; an archaeologist will inspect the trench after each lift. Any features that are exposed in plan view will be investigated with manual excavation and sampling. Information obtained from the shovel test pits and backhoe trenches in regards to deposit richness, the occurrence of features (e.g., earth ovens) and general stratigraphy will guide the placement of three 1 m by 1 m excavation units.

Additionally, shovel test pits (STP) will be dug at spaced intervals of 15 meters across the area to determine the site boundary, vertical extents of the deposits, integrity, and general site stratigraphy. The STPs will be excavated in natural layers, and if layers exceed 10 cm, then the layers may be subdivided into 10 cm levels. All soil will be screened using 1/4-in mesh and archaeological materials will be retained for possible laboratory analysis. The density, quantities, and kinds of archaeological materials will be calculated in the field.

Excavation units will be excavated in controlled levels within stratigraphic layers. All soil in excavation units will be screened using 3/4 inch mesh screen unless the archaeologist determines 1/8 inch mesh is required for fine articles. Archaeological materials will be collected for laboratory analysis. In addition, features will be bisected, drawn and recorded. In consultation with the

MCAG archaeologists, up to six bulk soil samples will be collected from features and the soil column for flotation for the collection of macrobotanical remains and for plant microfossil analysis (pollen, phytoliths, and starch grains). In the event that it is warranted, a 2 m x 2 m block will be excavated following completion of the 1 m by 1 m units. The block excavation will follow the procedures described above.

Based on the SHPO's favorable response during a 5 June 2019 meeting, the Navy will perform limited activity associated with targeted MEC investigations (stump pulling, potholing, etc.) prior to data recovery to facilitate greater understanding of site conditions, subject to the presence of an archaeological monitor dedicated to the new discoveries.

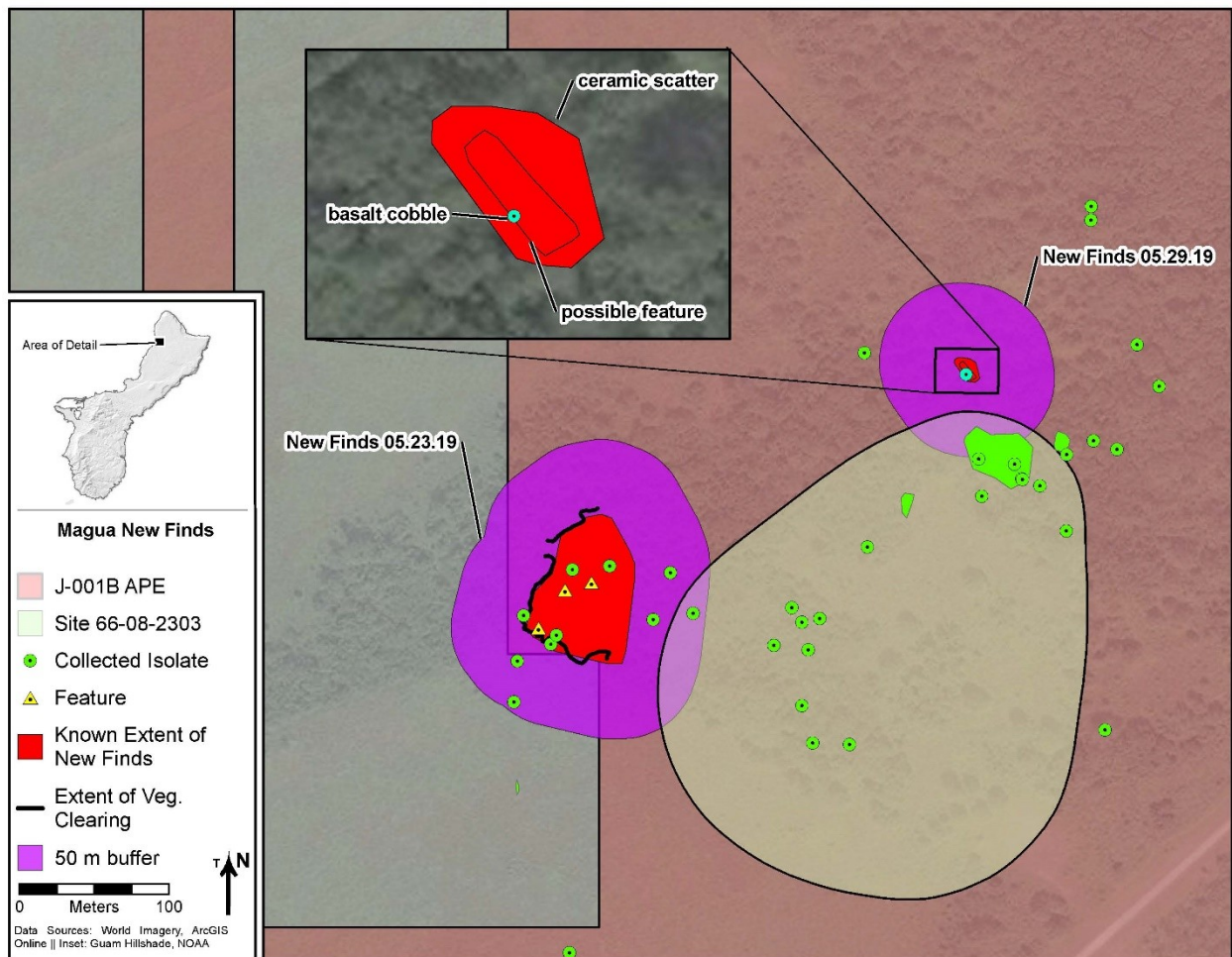
Soil descriptions (Munsell and soil texture standards) and scaled stratigraphic profiles will be completed for all STPs, backhoe trenches and 1 m by 1 m units. Excavation and site area characteristics will be photographed with a photo board, north arrow and scale visible. All excavation locations will be recorded with a professional-grade Trimble GPS unit, as will all feature locations.

Laboratory analyses will include taxonomic analysis of up to six charcoal samples; obtaining four radiocarbon dates; ceramic analysis, lithic, shell, and bone tool analysis; taxonomic identification of faunal remains and plant microfossil analysis (up to six [6] samples).

Following fieldwork, the consultant will provide an end of fieldwork letter report to MCAG. As a courtesy, we will share the end of fieldwork report with the SHPO and will consider any feedback received. The end of fieldwork letter report will be brief, and will incorporate background information, such as environmental information, cultural and land use history, and previous archaeological investigations by reference to the 2018J-001B Final Data Recovery Report and will focus on the information obtained from the new discovery.

Following laboratory analysis and drafting, the technical report will be completed and a copy will be provided to SHPO and ACHP per Stipulation XI of the 2011 PA. In addition to the report, a GHPI site form will be completed and submitted to the Guam SHPO.

Map 1: two new extensions of Site 66-08-2303



Map 2: new fire feature site (note: grid squares are 60 meters by 60 meters)

